

# **$\bar{p}p$ Physics in the Antiproton Source**

## **-- Beam Issues --**

### **1. Past performance**

- a. Preparations & Required BD support**
- b. Antiproton Source Performance**

### **2. Prospects for the future**

- a. Preparations & Required BD support**
- b. Expected performance**

# Overview of 2000 Fixed Target Run

## The Run:

**Deceleration Ramp Development:** Aug. 27 – Nov. 16, 1999  
~3 people  $\times$  2½ Months = 7.5 man-months (above transition ramps only)

**Engineering Run** Jan. 19 – Feb. 7, 2000

**Running Period:** April 4 – Nov. 9, 2000

## Statistics:

**Total Integrated Luminosity:** 113 pb<sup>-1</sup>  
[\*E835 2000 Integrated Luminosity Slide\*](#)

**Max. Instantaneous Luminosity:**  $4.0 \times 10^{31}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> sec<sup>-1</sup>  
**Target Density** =  $4 \times 10^{14}$  atoms/cm<sup>3</sup> [\*ℒ, Target Density – Slide 1\*](#)

**$\bar{p}$  Stack** =  $2 \times 10^{11}$  [\*ℒ, Target Density – Slide 2\*](#)  
[\*E835 Gas Jet Target Photo\*](#)

**Beam Loss Rate @ Max Luminosity:**  $\sim 1.5 \times 10^{10}$   $\bar{p}$ /hr

**$\bar{p}$  Stacking Rate:**  $2 - 3 \times 10^{10}$   $\bar{p}$ /hr

**Center of Mass Energy Range:** 3340 – 4270 MeV

**$\Rightarrow$  Entire range above Accumulator transition energy**

[\*2000 Deceleration  \$\gamma\_t\$  Ramp\*](#)

# Significant Aspects of Antiproton Source Performance

## Deceleration:

- Managed by PAUX -- a special Pbar front-end process  
**Pbar front-end recently replaced  $\Rightarrow$  No More PAUX**
- Typically, 5 – 25 % of beam lost before target ON
- Time required: 0.5 – 5.0 hours
- Biggest stack decelerated:  $\sim 80 \times 10^{10} \bar{p}$
- Biggest stack decelerated through transition:  $25 \times 10^{10} \bar{p}$

*Deceleration to the  $\chi_0$*   
*One week of E835 Operations*

## Beam energy control:

- Implemented Beam energy feedback control using movable momentum cooling pickups
- Beam energy stable to  $\pm 50$  keV in center of mass frame

*Energy Control*

# Significant Aspects of Antiproton Source Performance (Continued)

## Beam energy measurement:

- Accomplished by measuring beam velocity (derived from separate measurements of orbit length and beam revolution frequency)
- Calibrated by scans of narrow resonances (e.g.  $\psi'$ )
- Error is:

$$\frac{\delta E_{cm}}{E_{cm}} = \gamma \left( \frac{pc}{E_{cm}} \right)^2 \left( \frac{\delta f_{rev}}{f_{rev}} - \frac{\delta L}{L} \right)$$

- $\delta L \cong 1.5$  mm (out of 474.05 m),  
 $\delta f_{rev} \cong 0.1$  Hz (out of 0.625 kHz)  
 $\delta E_{cm} = 224$  keV at the  $\psi'$  (3686 MeV/c<sup>2</sup>)  
 $\delta E_{cm} = 75$  keV at the J/ $\psi$  (3097 MeV/c<sup>2</sup>)

## Beam energy distribution measurement:

Beam energy distribution obtained from longitudinal schottky pickups.

[Beam Energy Spectrum](#)

# Can we do it again?

## What will have changed:

### 1) Stacktail cooling upgrade – this is the biggest issue

- Stacking rate *before* upgrade:  $20 \times 10^{10} \text{ } \bar{p}/\text{hr}$
- Max. Stack size *before* upgrade:  $200 \times 10^{10}$
- Stacking rate *after* upgrade:  $100 \times 10^{10} \text{ } \bar{p}/\text{hr} \text{ ?!}$
- Max. Stack size *after* upgrade:  $20 \times 10^{10}$

### 2) Recycler – To be or not to be – that is the question.

- Without the recycler the stacktail upgrade will not be installed
  - ⇒ Big stacks
  - ⇒ Slow stacking
  - ⇒ No place to “stash” a reserve supply of  $\bar{p}$ 's in case collider store is lost

### 3) Controls

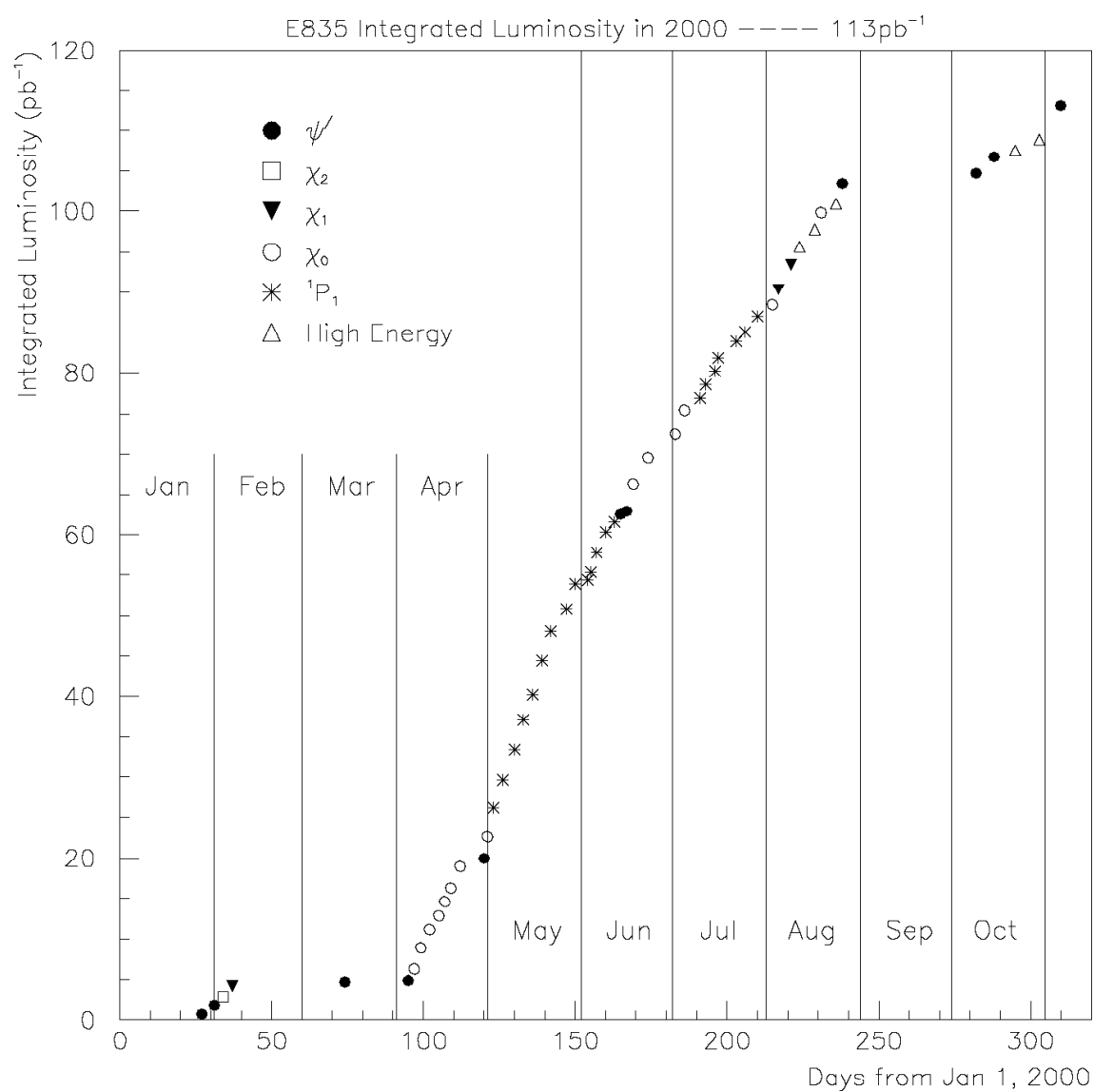
- New pbar front end ⇒ Deceleration will require a new PAUX to be written – *long lead time*

Need new console software to manage deceleration and beam control during a store.

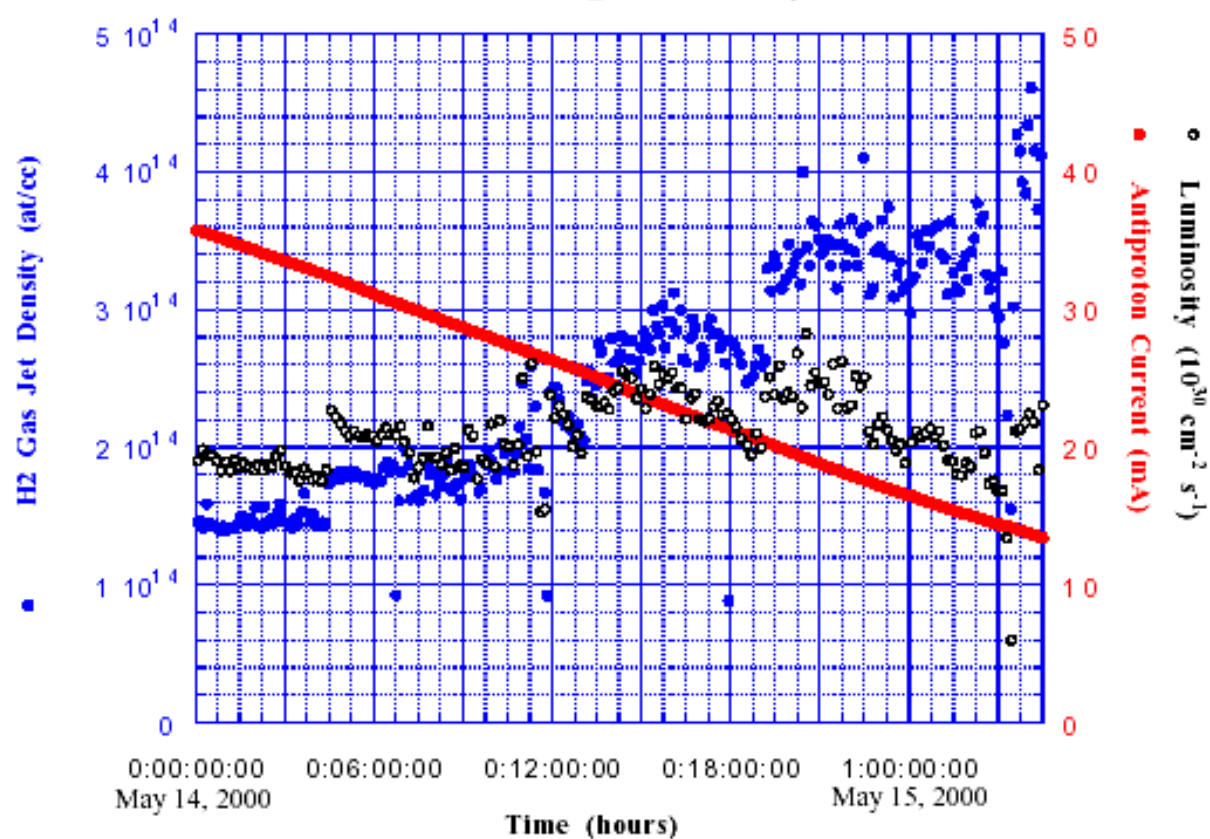
## Can we do it again? (continued)

### 4) Deceleration Ramps

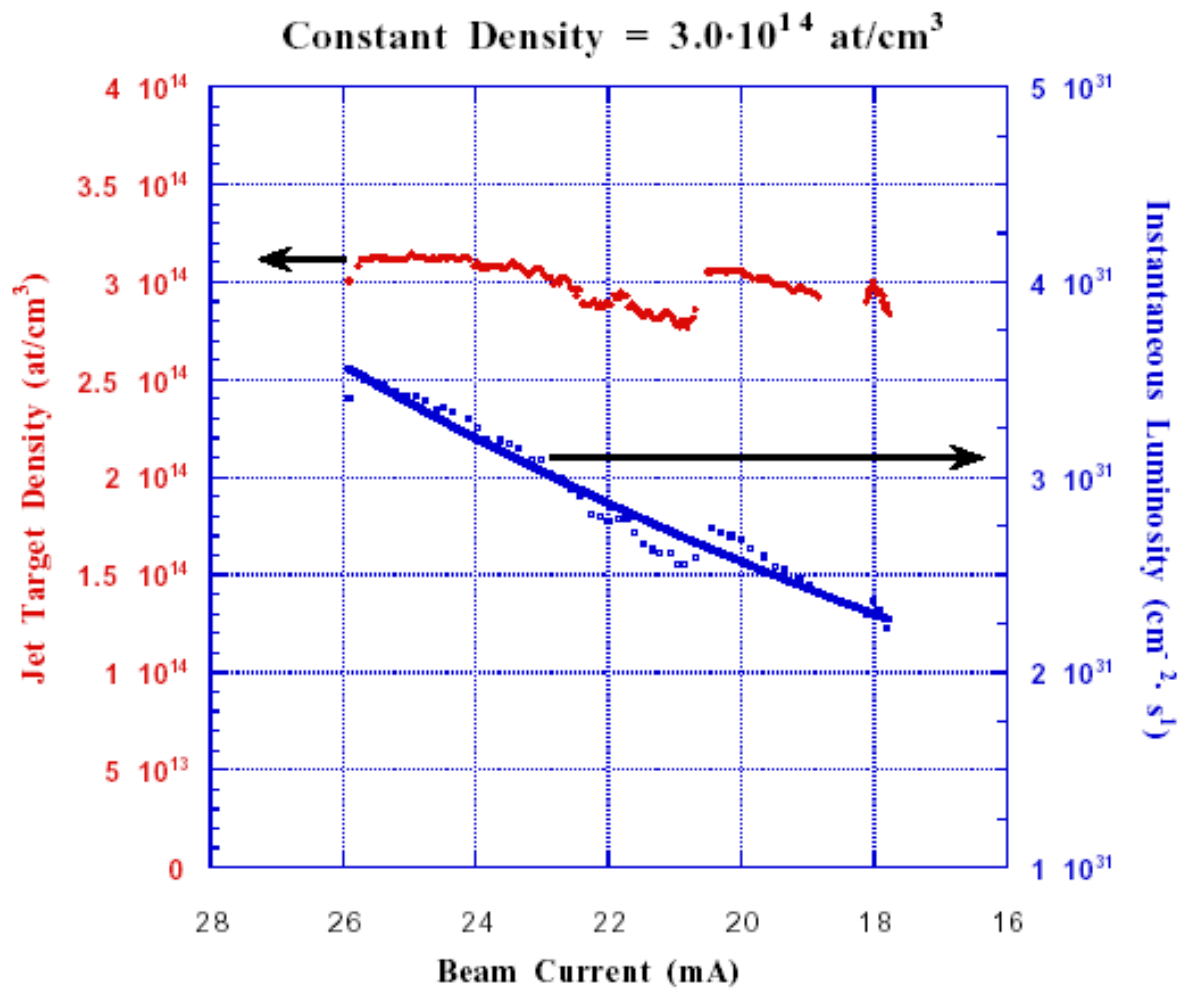
- Ramps to  $E_{cm} = 3300$  MeV in hand. *However*, experience has shown that it's best to start from scratch every run.
- *May* be able get to  $J/\psi$  ( $E_{cm} = 3097$  MeV) without crossing transition
- For low energies, transition will have to be crossed
  - Limited beam can be transmitted through transition  
 $< 25 \times 10^{10} \bar{p}$
  - Transition crossing ramps and below transition deceleration ramps will have to be constructed  
 $\Rightarrow$  This at least doubles the ramp development time



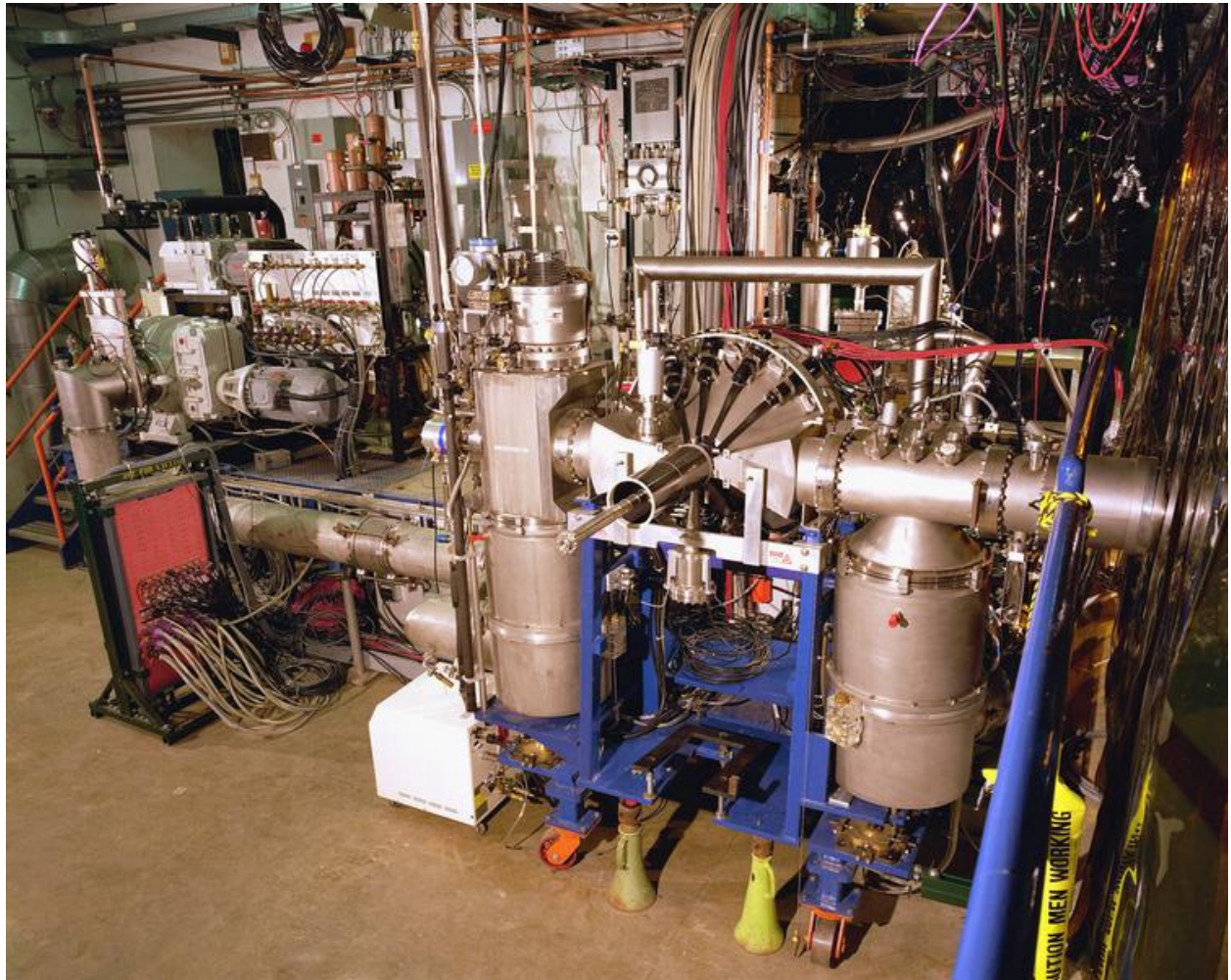
Data Taking at Constant Luminosity of  
 $2 \cdot 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$   
 throughout a day







Gabriele Garzoglio (Jan '97)



# 1999 - 2000 Deceleration Ramps

